

## MEXICO.

## PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Monday, Feb. 5, 1855.

Since my last, the revolution, as far as we are able to infer from such facts as we can obtain, is rapidly progressing, having already extended into the State of Jalisco; and, notwithstanding the Government reports, it is believed the City of Guadalajara has been taken. According to a published official report from an officer of the Government to the Governor of the State of Jalisco, an action took place on the 24th January, which lasted all day, at the Hacienda of Guadalupe, (Jalisco), between the Government forces and the insurgents—the latter 1,500 strong, under Hueria and Puebla—and the victory was obtained by the Government. On the 3d inst., however, a published telegraphic dispatch from Querétaro announces that these two chiefs had united with Degollado, who is at the head of the revolution in Michoacan, and with their combined forces, 3,000 strong, had marched into the City of Guadalajara, where a severe battle was fought. Government report that their own garrison was only 1,000 men, but that the insurgents were defeated with great loss and driven out, and the garrison called out of the city in pursuit of them. This account of the Government is not relied on as true. This Señor Degollado is one of the most valuable and respectable citizens of Michoacan, and has been Governor of that State.

A reinforcement of 800 men has just arrived at Morelia (Michoacan) from this city, and over 500 left here a few days ago for Iguala, to oppose against Alvarez. The 2,000 men sent to Morelia, under Tavera, have divided down to a very few, in consequence of desertion, sickness and desertion. Contingents of troops are being formed in the towns in the neighborhood of the disaffected, and withdrawn from the open country. This is a significant fact.

The old, important and extremely difficult matter of raising a revenue has been for some time the subject of the contemplation of Mr. Olazgarre, the late Minister of Finance, who resigned his post in order to give his faculties free scope to grapple with so mighty a difficulty. His plan has at length made its appearance, but its extreme length and late appearance, will prohibit more than a cursory glance. Mr. O., in his preliminary, gives a correct statement of the condition of things, including a reference to the plans for raising a revenue, of the various ministers under Arista, up to the period when Santa Anna came into power, and without blaming Arista, (but proving by the facts related, that he did all that the laws and constitution permitted), is of course very severe upon the conduct of the States in not rendering his Government aid when their Governors were solemnly called upon by him, in Assembly, to aid the Government with their advice and assistance; although he remarks, that

"History will say whether, by this method, the supreme Chief of the nation saved his responsibility, and whether those high personages who were called upon, complied with the delicate duty of occupying themselves with the salvation of their country." (This Assembly of Governors met in place in 1832, and dissolved without doing anything.)

After enumerating the various plans of the different Ministers of Finance up to 1832, he says: "Such were the initiatives presented by the various Ministers of Finance. I will not occupy myself in qualifying the sufficiency of them for the fulfillment of the object proposed, because the circumstances, and the critical position of the country, did not allow them the liberty necessary even to think, much less to act. The tendencies of the States, their little or no disposition to sustain the General Government, the link which ought to have united the whole to its parts, and the too many considerations, that same General Government believed it to be its duty to have for the said States, were so many obstacles to the adoption of the system, and the class of measures required by the situation of public things in general. Therefore, neither of the Ministers who, from their aptness of knowledge, could have relieved the Treasury from its difficulties, had the necessary means of doing so."

But to the plan. Mr. Olazgarre recommends the regulation of the Municipalities, judicial proceedings, commercial statistics, police, diplomacy, as far as it has commercial relations for its object. He says:

"In respect to the essential regulations which should have preference, the enumeration of them alone is sufficient to give an idea of the time necessary to carry them out."

He proposes further: "A reform in keeping the public accounts, reduction of the number of custom-houses, (eliminating) and employees, the reduction into one code of all the existing, and to be reformed, revenue laws, to prevent confusion and for easy reference, the definite liquidation of the interior debt since 1830, the establishment of a land office for the sale of a public domain, so that the public may acquire the same with the same facility as any other object of common traffic."

He also recommends the abolition of the Alcabala duty only on foreign effects, and on national goods causes it all to be paid at once. "The 1 per cent. of May, 1831, and March, 1832; the 2 per cent., called de areria, of May and October, 1842, and February, 1843; and the 5 per cent. duties, called de internacion, of 1839, '31, 'are to be consolidated into one of 40 per cent. on the importation duties;" which duty is to be calculated at the same time the importation duties are paid, and is to be one-half cash and half assigned to the time named in the tariff.

The duty on liquor is considerably raised. In addition to the duty of 40 per cent. just named, there is another, called de consumo, (consumption duty,) of 25 per cent. Here is the article in relation to it:

"ART. 1. The consumption duty of 5 per cent., which foreign goods now pay on their supposed value, shall be denominated, for the future, 25 per cent. the calculation being made on the amount of the importation duties."

Money that is destined to any place on the frontier, within thirty leagues of the boundary line, has to pay both circulation and export duty. And finally, he proposes the establishment of an institution under the name of Santa Directora, similar in its functions to a National Bank. He also proposes:

"The valorous confrontation of the question of Colonization, without imposing delay or embarrassment in its way, but with decision and in an efficient manner, places Mexico in a situation to receive the riches arising from this positive resource, and to enjoy the advantages of an increase of population."

In another part of this document, however, is this remarkable passage:

"The exceptional situation of Mexico, threatened by a strong and ambitious neighbor on her frontiers, obliges her to have recourse to extraordinary measures for her preservation, does not permit her to consent to a plan of finance as present circumstances require. Colonization, which should be a 'normal means of defense, is rendered difficult, because if it is attempted in the periphery, where the elements of wealth intervene, the strength of the Government is not sufficient to extend the circulation of its currency; foreign interests would soon overpower the slow march upon it, and would exercise a conquering action of the center, and would be possible to await the slow effects of central colonization, ever held back by our prejudice and political instability."

Mr. O. also proposes that "the debt of the interior debt shall be received in payment for

duties at the Custom-Houses, and for other contributions.

Mr. O. also speaks with apparent disgust of the adherence to old methods, difficulties placed in the way of commerce here, but any one who will take the trouble to read his document will perceive that instead of being lessened by his plan, they are increased to a great extent.

An exclusive privilege for a French line of steamers between Vera Cruz, Tampico and Havre, has been conceded to Messrs. Lelorg, Camacho & Co. One steamer is to arrive at Vera Cruz between the 10th and 20th of each month. These vessels are to enter free of tonnage duties, are to carry passengers between Tampico and Vera Cruz free when they are on Government business, and six persons (if necessary) a year between Tampico or Vera Cruz and Havre. The vessels which bring coal for the use of this line, are to pay fifty cents a ton for tonnage duty.

We had a pretty severe earthquake here on the 1st inst., at a quarter to 11 P. M. Its duration was about 40 seconds. The movement was oscillatory from south to north. A slight pause was observed between each oscillation, which is a favorable circumstance, and it began and ended almost imperceptibly. The shock caused, naturally, much alarm, but no material damage was done. The aqueduct, above ground, was slightly cracked, and the water-pipes under ground were broken off in several places. One of the bridges on the Vera Cruz gate was also damaged.

On the 3d inst., the result of the election was made known to the inhabitants of this city and valley, by the voices of hundreds of cannon and gongs, as also by a public notice as follows:

"The Council of State, because of the majority of votes given in the popular Assembly, declares that it is the will of the nation that the present President of the Republic shall continue in the command of it, with the same legal faculties that he now exercises."

On the morning of that day bills were posted ordering the inhabitants to close their shops at 12 M., hang out curtains from the balconies of their houses, and illuminate in the evening; which was immediately complied with, while the whole of the troops were paraded through the streets.

A sister of the President, yesterday morning, took the habit of a nun in the Convent of La Encarnacion. The ceremony was grand and imposing. She appeared in the church attended by the President, My letter is too long for a minute description of this ceremony. This act will ingratiate him into the favor of the church more than ever.

From the interior we have the most gloomy accounts. A heavy robbery was committed near the town of Tepic, (State of Jalisco,) about the middle of January last. The robbers were out but one day, but during it they robbed goods on the road, belonging to the house of Blume & Co., of Tepic, valued at \$10,000. Several arrieros were also robbed, and excesses too barbarous to relate were committed in several villages. Among other things they hung an Alcade and put another in his place, telling him if he did not behave better they would hang him also.

The Indians have again invaded Durango, robbing several haciendas, and carrying off several prisoners.

A priest and companion of Alvarez was taken a short time since by the Government forces, and is to be shot, it is supposed. His name is Antonio Cano. Several officers who have fallen into the hands of the anti-Government party have been immediately shot. Neither party gives quarter.

I have nothing from Tamaulipas in confirmation, nor in denial, of the rumor of the taking of Victoria, but perceive by the papers that Gen. Woll has arrived at Vera Cruz, on his way to this City, and that Gen. Vega takes command of Tamaulipas.

The Mexican Minister at Paris has been endeavoring to obtain Swiss emigrants for the settlement of the frontier. He states this himself in a letter, on account, he says, of a report getting current that they were wanted for a guard for the President, who was reported to have the intention of making himself Emperor. The Minister says:

"The supposition that he was going to make himself Emperor, contrasts, certainly, with the call to the people, which the illustrious President has just made, to the end that, by means of a universal vote, the whole of the nation shall be united in the common law in power to organize all the branches of public administration."

Now the Minister may say what he will, but it is an offense to common sense to intimate that this election was anything like the manifestation of the will of the people. It is well known here that the intention was to banish every one who voted against him, (Santa Anna)—and this was done. Many thousands were under the necessity of choosing between banishment and voting in his favor, and of the two evils they thought they chose the least. All were compelled to vote, and to vote against him was to be exiled. That is the fact.

Later news confirms the report of the action at Guadalajara; but the official report says that it took place in the suburbs. The victory is claimed by the Government, of course. The people united with the insurgents, and shouted for Alvarez and Federation. This took place on the 30th ult.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GRANADA, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1854.

Summer is again with us, and the "La Calentura" is adding its usual share of the poison to our other manifold sufferings. War, pestilence and misery reign supreme. "Brother is at war with brother"—parents and children separated—husbands and wives torn asunder, and the common laws of humanity forgotten or disregarded. Thus has passed away more than half a year, each succeeding day accelerating the final ruin of this distressed country. But my business is to give you the news, not to moralize.

The latter part of the past month the Government dispatched Col. Clemente Rodriguez, (commonly called Cachirulo, an Indian name, signifying an ugly but most faithful dog,) with 230 troops to Segovia, for the purpose of defending the towns and estates in that region against the depredations of a force of 450 Hondurians under the command of Gen. Ruiz, who had been sent there by President Cabañas without a top per in their clothes, and who were making the most of their time in making free with the property of the inhabitants. On the 2d inst., Colonel Cachirulo overtook Ruiz at the Pueblo of Jinotega, and immediately engaged him in battle. The two forces were very unequal in numbers, but what Cachirulo's men lacked in numbers, they made up in courage. In the first charge, led by Cachirulo in person, he was instantly

tello. These two had concealed themselves in a bedroom of one of the hotels, but were discovered and immediately shot. "Diablo Blanco" held an office under the Government at the beginning of the revolution, but deserted, and has now met the fate of a "facioso." The Government lost two killed and eleven wounded; three of the latter seriously. Thus you perceive that the Government is slowly but surely conquering the revolutionists, and hastening the end of this hateful war. Gen. Corral deserves the applause of his Government for his valuable services, and so far as I can judge, is liberally bestowed upon him. So soon as he had regulated the necessary business of his expedition, Corral left a bongo for San Juan del Norte, to obtain powder and ammunition to prosecute the war against Castellón and his party.

I have just been informed that Don Ramon Rivas, son of Sr. Don Patricio Rivas, for many years Collector at San Carlos, and who will be held in pleasing remembrance by every stranger who has visited that port, has for some time past been blockading the San Juan River at its junction with the Segapiqui, against the factionists. Therefore, those who escaped from Castellón will find it difficult to pass down the river, even should they be so fortunate as to find a boat for that purpose.

On the 19th inst., four of the prisoners sent here from Jinotega, and who were taken in the battle of the 2d inst., were shot in the public plaza in presence of the Government soldiery. Two of the prisoners held the commissions of Captains, and two were Lieutenants in the army of Honduras. A courier, who reached here yesterday, brings information that Gen. Ruiz and two of his soldiers had been made prisoners at a small town near Jinotega, on their way to the borders of Honduras, and will be shot. Cabañas deserves execration for sending soldiers into Nicaragua without any cause for such a proceeding, and the poor officers and soldiers who acted under his orders, and have met death in consequence, deserve commiseration. They are represented as being brave men, and, as such, merited a better fate.

I mentioned in my last that Nicaragua had been appealed to by San Salvador to protect against the sale of the Island of Tigre, situated in the Bay of Fonseca. I enclose you herewith the letter and answer, as published by order of the Government.

I expect to be able to communicate most interesting war news in my next. The Government is daily making great acquisitions to their forces, and otherwise gaining rapidly toward a final conquest. Its forces are now upward of 2,500 soldiers, and soon will number 3,000. Pretty well for Nicaragua.

GRANADA, (Nic.) Jan. 14, 1855.

There were four distinct shocks of earthquakes here on the 2d inst. The first occurred about 6 o'clock in the morning and the last at 5 P. M. The last shock was the heaviest that I have ever felt in this country. I was sitting, leaning back against one of the pillars of the corridor of my house, when, suddenly, my chair received a violent concussion, which threw me forward to an upright position; and, looking around to ascertain the cause, I perceived men, women and children rushing in great consternation into the street, exclaiming "el Temblor! el Temblor!" (an earthquake! an earthquake!) It was over, however, in a few seconds, and the multitude, having crossed themselves and devoutly said their prayers, returned again to their occupations.

The people here have a great fear of earthquakes, and probably not without reason, as they have suffered seriously from such visitations throughout Central America. The volcano of Masaya, (twelve miles distant,) which has been constantly active for more than eighteen months past, may have been more a less instrumental in producing these last earthquakes.

News is constantly reaching here of skirmishes between the factionists and the inhabitants of the small towns all over the State, and parties from five to twenty-five are finding their way to the headquarters of Gen. Chamorro, who, heretofore, could neither be caught by the Government nor the factionists. The pueblos about Leon are all in favor of the Government, and keep so vigilant a watch upon Castellón that every move of his is at once known to Chamorro. Deserters from Jaltérra, and from the assistance of Castellón. The news of a battle between 200 factionists, sent from Rivas to attack a point in possession of sixty Government troops, situated on a point of the lake immediately opposite the neck of the lake of the mountain of Monacho, called Agua Agria (Sour Water), and which point commands the road leading from this city to Rivas, reached here on the 6th inst., accompanied by several prisoners. The factionists, although vastly superior in numbers, were completely routed. Yet, with all their defeats, and they are as numerous as have been their battles, they still present a bold front in the upper part of this city—Jaltérra. Their fortifications appear so formidable, that they have received the sobriquet of "Sevastopol," and, unless these "explorations" are at once destroyed, the balance of Granada must inevitably suffer the fate of the one-third already destroyed. But the Government is sanguine that, with its present forces, it can compel the enemy to retire within the next few days. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.

On the 12th, Col. Martinez, who succeeded to the command of Col. Cachirulo's troops after his fall, returned to headquarters with 500 men—double the number that were from here to attack the rest of the city. Gen. Corral arrived here on the 10th inst., accompanied by 160 men, bringing with him six disposable cannons—two 24-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 4-pounders. He also brought a large quantity of balls and powder. He came into port with his four schooners and two bungs, having twenty-one prisoners, taken from the woods about Castillo Viejo, into which they fled when he captured that fort. His reception was most enthusiastic, both by the Government and the citizens. The ladies literally filled the doors and side-walks, to bestow a smile upon one who had rendered his Government such good service.